

MONTENEGRIN SOLDIERS IN ACTION

THE WAR DAY BY DAY 45,000 FALL
IN BATTLES

Aug. 4.—England declares war against Germany and will protect France from the German forces, sending an expeditionary force into Belgium. German liner Cecilie arrives in Bar Harbor, Maine, in flight from British cruisers. Czar calls his people to arms. Sixteen nations under arms, representing in population over 400,000,000 of whom but 116,000,000 are on the side of the Austro-German forces and 40,000,000 of these are Slavs out of sympathy with Germany.

Aug. 5.—Germany sent ultimatum to Italy. Thousands of Germans reported killed and wounded when repulsed by Belgians at Liege. Field Marshal Kitchener appointed war secretary in British Cabinet. French troops join Belgians in opposing progress of Germany through Belgium. President Wilson proffered services as mediator to European nations at war. At St. Petersburg and Berlin the German and Russian embassies were attacked by mobs. The capture of a number of German steamers by the British is reported and the British cruiser Amphion has sunk the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenig Louise, recently converted into a mine-layer. Russian frontier patrols have penetrated ten miles into Germany.

Aug. 6.—British cruiser Amphion sunk by contact with mine, with loss of over 100 men. Emperor William calls all Germans capable of bearing arms to fight. Upward of 100,000 Germans and Belgians fight around Liege. Thousands reported killed and wounded. Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia, and Russian ambassador at Vienna given his passports. British Prime Minister gets additional war appropriation of \$500,000,000 and an army increase of 500,000 men. Russian cavalry endeavoring to enter East Prussia driven back by German frontier guards. A Tien-Tsin dispatch says the Russian cruiser Askol and the German cruiser Emden, in an engagement off Wei-Hai-Wei, were both sunk.

Aug. 7.—The siege of Liege is the outstanding feature of the European war. The latest advices, received by way of London in the form of official dispatches, say that Liege still holds out against the attacks of the Germans army of the Meuse. The Germans asked for 24-hour armistice to bury their dead, which was denied. The German casualties reported at 25,000. German diplomats try to win Italy, without success. Winston Spencer Churchill denied that there had been an engagement between the German and British fleets in the North Sea. The Montenegrin government has informed the Austrian minister that Montenegro considers itself in a state of war with Austria. The Austrian minister has left Cetinje.

Aug. 8.—Germans smash Liege defenses and city falls in night attack. Thousands killed and wounded as troopers fight at close range, trampling bodies of slain comrades in the ditches. Rain drowns wounded. Four British ships reported sunk and thirty-four steamships captured by Belgians at Antwerp. Twenty thousand British troops land to help Belgium. Italy refuses to break her promise of neutrality. Over 6,000 American tourists board steamers for United States. French defeat Germans in Alsace. Austria refused aid to German ships.

Aug. 9.—Confirmation of the reports that Liege had been taken by the Germans apparently was given by dispatches received from Berlin Saturday, although advices coming from Belgian, French and British sources maintained that the forts there still were in the hands of King Albert's men. It was asserted in these dispatches that although the city was invested, "there has been no serious occupation of the town by the Germans." An official dispatch issued by the Belgian general staff said the advanced German troops were being pushed back, and that the German offensive movement had ceased. Turkish troops concentrating on Bulgarian territory. Cholera said to have broken out among Austrian and Serbian troops. Germans plan cremation of men who fell. Forty-five thousand fall in battles as French take Alsace. Emperor William takes personal charge of his army. First big battle of German and French armies expected between Aug. 12 and 15.

POINCARÉ'S ARMY CAPTURES
ALTKIRK AND MULHAUSEN.
THRUSTING GERMANS
BACK.

FRENCH TAKE ALSACE

ARMIES CONCENTRATING
FORCES AFTER FRENCH SOLDIERS
FIGHT THROUGH
KAISER'S LINES.

Paris, Aug. 10.—For the first time in forty years the French army is in Alsace. The Germans have been thrust back. After taking Altkirk France is in possession of Mulhausen. In the fighting the Germans are reported to have lost 30,000 men, while the French lost 15,000.

The Kaiser is rushing to the frontier, it is said. Austrian troops are reported 40,000 strong near Basel, but a few miles from Mulhausen and in great numbers at Leopoldshoehe in Baden, Germany.

Another Austrian corps is concentrating in the northern Tyrol, across the German border, while the entire Fifteenth army corps is rushing across Germany to the French frontier.

The Austrian ambassador, who is still in Paris, has been asked by the war office to make a declaration of his country's attitude toward France. War between the two countries has not yet been declared.

German reinforcements are coming from Prussia and Bavaria in trainloads, carrying the pick of the Kaiser's artillery and bringing Zeppelins and aeroplanes of the imperial aviation corps.

A concentrated attack is expected within forty-eight hours along the entire German border, from Switzerland north to Liege.

From the southern part of the province of Namur comes the news of the capture of a patrol of German Uhlans by Belgian gendarmes, who took them to Givet, a strongly fortified town in the department of Ardennes, France, some twenty-five miles south of the town of Namur.

Sharp cavalry engagements are reported to have occurred south of the Meuse river between the French and Germans. It is understood the advantage rested with the French.

French, British and Belgian flags have been floating since Sunday morning over the town hall in Brussels.

From the front comes a description of the French invasion of Alsace, which ended in the capture of Mulhausen.

LIEGE FALLS

GERMAN SHELLS RAZE THE CITY
WALLS AND MANY BURIED
ALIVE UNDER RUINS.

THOUSANDSKILLED

TROOPS FIGHT AT CLOSE QUARTERS,
TRAMPLING BODIES OF
SLAIN IN THE DITCHES.

RAIN DROWNS WOUNDED

BERLIN WILD WITH JOY WHEN
VICTORY WAS ANNOUNCED.
REPORTS CONFLICT.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Antwerp Handelsblad from Maastricht says Germans completely occupied Belgian territory in the province of Limbourg.

Amsterdam, Aug. 10.—In Berlin there has been great rejoicing over the report Saturday night that Liege had fallen. A dispatch received from the German capital says:

"The news of the fall of Liege spread with lightning rapidity throughout Berlin, and created boundless enthusiasm. The Emperor sent an aide-de-camp to announce the capture of the city to crowds that assembled outside the palace."

Policemen on bicycles dashed along Unter den Linden proclaiming the joyful tidings. Imperial Chantellor Bethmann-Hollweg drove to the castle to congratulate the Emperor on the victory, and was enthusiastically cheered along the way. The newspapers declare that the false reports which are known to have been circulated in foreign countries that the Germans suffered a severe reverse before Liege, will no longer serve to conceal Germany's triumphs. The Lokal Anzeiger says of the reported victory:

"It confirms our confidence that we can calmly await coming events. It was the prelude to deeds which will be spoken of as long as men live on earth!"

Another paper comments:

"When our soldiers in the field learn of the surrender of Liege they will rejoice not only for the victory of our army, but because of the assurance it gives that our march through northern France cannot be stayed."

Germans Renew Attack at Night.

Brussels, Aug. 10.—The German force renewed the attack on Liege late Saturday afternoon following the refusal of the Belgians to grant an armistice. The Germans received the report that the French army of 200,000 men, which was on its way to assist the defenders, would arrive within 24 hours, and they hurled their concentrated attack on the walls of the town in hope of bringing about a surrender before the reinforcements arrived.

General von Emmich, in charge of the Germans, announced that, now the armistice was refused, he would send a dirigible to drop high-power bombs on the city and blow it from the face of the earth. Attempts were made to set fire to the outlying sections.

A heavy rain set in Saturday afternoon and hand-to-hand fighting went on between the detachments of cavalry in the muddy swamps at the outskirts.

The German infantry tried to carry some of the forts by main strength. The advance was mowed down in large numbers. The survivors fought in the ditches, treading on the bodies of the dead lying four and five deep.

Make the Liver
Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. D. Wood

Carlyle's Caustic Tongue.

A delightful Carlyle story is told in connection with the painting of the portrait of Carlyle by Sir John Millais which was slashed by a militant suffragette in the National Portrait gallery, London.

The portrait was painted in 1877 at the home of Millais. Carlyle and his niece, who accompanied him, were both impressed with the magnificence of the furnishings and the objects of art with which it was filled.

"And does all this—er—come from a paint pot?" queried the niece. The artist replied in the affirmative. Then this characteristic comment came from Carlyle:

"Ah, well, it shows what a number of fools there are in the world."

Only three sittings were given and the picture is classed as "unfinished." Maybe that remark is the reason why it was never completed.

He Was Celebrating.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," observed the Sunday school teacher, severely, to the small girl who had but too obviously omitted to wash her face that morning. "Look at your little brother; see how nice and clean he is."

The small girl sniffed. "Well," she replied, "it's his birthday."

Most married women are a trifle envious of a rich widow.

We Do
the Cooking

You avoid fussing over a hot stove—

Save time and energy—

Have a dish that will please the home folks!

A package of

Post
Toasties

and some cream or good milk—sometimes with berries or fruit—

A breakfast, lunch or supper

Fit for a King!

Toasties are sweet, crisp bits of Indian corn perfectly cooked and toasted—

Ready to eat from the package—

Sold by Grocers.